



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*The Myths and Legends of the North American Indians.* By LEWIS SPENCE. London: George G. Harrap and Company. 1914. Pp. xii, 393.

In this book are collected many of the myths of the North American Indians, which are told in very interesting fashion. The primary object, to quote from the introduction "is to furnish the reader with a general view of the mythologies of the Red Man of North America, accompanied by such historical and ethnological information as will assist him in gauging the real conditions under which this most interesting section of humanity existed."

The first two chapters are introductory. The first, dealing with the divisions, customs, and history of the race, gives a brief summary of the various theories of the origin of the North American Indians. The author accepts the current view of Asiatic origin, but rather doubts the presence of man in America in the pre-Glacial period. The second chapter, dealing with the mythologies of the North American Indians, discusses the three forms of their religion, animism, totemism and fetishism. It groups together the various creation stories of the different nations and their religious ceremonies. The rest of the book is devoted to the retelling of representative myths of the Algonquins, Iroquois, Sioux, Pawnees, and the Northern and North-western Indians.

The author points out the many resemblances in these myths to European and particularly Scandinavian folk tales, but holds that they have "an atmosphere of their own which strongly differentiates them from the folk-tales of all other races."

*Intervention and Colonization in Africa.* By NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. Pp. xviii, 384.

Two of the most important changes in European civilization have taken place within recent times, the rise of capitalized industry and the expansion of European society throughout the world. The last forty years has seen a powerful impulse given to the second movement which has now practically staked out the world among the great nations of Europe and the United States. It is to this expansion that Professor Harris has given his attention and in this volume has recorded the partition of Africa with particular emphasis upon the period beginning with the decade 1870-1880 when colonial expansion entered upon its most recent